live stock, forestry, fisheries, plantation, etc., account for 85% of the total child labour population. The balance is employed in mine & quarrying (0.24%), manufacturing, processing, servicing etc., (8.64%), construction (0.71%), transport storage & communication (0.31%), Trade & Commerce (2.2%) and in others (2.92%).

More than 85% of the child labour is concentrated in 10 States; namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Child Labour is prohibited under various laws. Apart from this child labour is also prohibited in scheduled occupations/processes under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. Many of the provisions especially the prohibitory provisions are enforceable by the State Government straight-away. Central rules under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 have been notified in 1986. In case of regulation of working conditions, State Government will have to frame rules for its effective enforcement. State Governments are required to furnish periodical reports on the number of inspections made, violations detected, prosecutions launched and convictions obtained under various laws. For effective enforcement programmes for training of inspectors have been taker, up. More than 600 inspectors have been trained so far. Apart from this, review meetings are held with State Government officials to monitor the progress of implementation of various labour laws.

Law to Protect Agricultural Labourers

3563. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make law for the protection of the interests of the country's: agricultural labourers and common labourers at the national level; and

(b) if so, by when this decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) A proposal for Central Legislation for agricultural workers is under active consideration of the Government.'

Payment of Provident Fund to the Labourers of closed Textiles Mills of Ahmedabad

3564. SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 984 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 1st March, 1994 and-state whether Government have taken any action for the payment of the amount of P.F. and gratuity and compensation the labourers of the closed textile mills of Ahmedabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): The claims for payment of the amount of P.F. of the subscribers including the labourers of the closed textile mills of Ahmedabad are already being settled as per the provisions of the EPF Scheme, 1952. As regards gratuity and compensation, the liability for payment vests in the concerned employers.